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NOTES ON OUR LOCAL PLANTS.—IX.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Family 70. **PODOPHYLLEAE** DC., Syst. II, p. 31, 32, (1821).

Podophylaceae Bartling, Ord. p. 251, (1831).

Subfamily Podophyllieae.

ANAPODOPHYLLUM Tour., Els. p. 204, (1694), I. R. H. p. 259 (1700) also Moench Meth., p 227 (1794). *Podophyllum* Linn. Syst. (1735) Gen. p. 151 (1737) p. 223 (1755).

Anapodophyllum peltatum (Linn.) Moench, l. c.

Podophyllum peltatum Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 505 (1758).

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke) No. 1942 Notre Dame. Common and abundant throughout the whole region.

Subfamily Caulophyllieae.

CAULOPHYLLUM L. C. Richard in Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. I 204 (1803).

Caulophyllum thalictroides (Linn.) L. C. Rich., l. c.

Leontice thalictroides Linn. Sp. Pl., p. 312 (1753).

No. 2703 Rum Village, South of South Bend, Ind., Laporte Co. (Deam). Rather common and quite abundant in moist woods throughout the region. Found in Cass, Berrien, Lake, Laporte, Marshall, Elkhart and Van Buren Cos.

Family 71. **BERBERIDEAE** Vent., Tab., III, p. 83 (1799).

Berberidaceae T. and G. N. Am. Fl., p. 49 (1839).

BERBERIS Cuba, Hort. Sanit. (15th Cent.), also Jacob de Manliis in Brunfels Herb. Viv. Ic. p. 174 (1531), Tour., Els. p 487 (1694),, p. 614 1700). *Ambiberberis* Galen (?) *Amirbaris*, Avicenna (?) *Oxyacanthos* Dioscorides (?) *Crespinus* Matthioli, Ruellius, Tragus, Fuchs. *Berberis* Dodonaeus (1557) Turner, Gesner, Lacuna, Lonicer, Lobelius, Castor Durante, Cusa, Rauwollf, Camerarius, etc. *Oxyacantha* Ruellius but not Diosc. tests C. Bauhin Pinax, p. 454 (1623).

Berberis vulgaris Bellonius, Cult., (1553). also Clusius, *Berberis dumeterum* Tour., Els. l. c. *Berberis officinarum* Ruellius Diosc., p. 77 (1547). *Berberis vulgaris* Linn. Sp. Pl.; p. 330 (1753).

The cultivated variety with purplish leaves was found to have escaped in the Rum Village woods a considerable distance from any habitation. It was probably disseminated from seed. It was also found along the Pere Marquette R. R. south of St. Joseph, Mich. In the latter case it probably came from an adjoining park or grave yard.

No. 2134 Notre Dame also 7509, 906.

Berberis canadensis Miller Gard. Dict., Ed. 8.

A specimen was found about 20 years ago near the bank of the St. Joseph River at the Four Mile Bridge. The plant has since disappeared.

Berberis Thunbergii DC., Syst., II, p. 9 (1821).

The plant shows a tendency to escape from cultivation at Notre Dame and sows itself and spreads in moist and shady locations. It is at least as presistent an escape as *Philadelphus coronarius*.

Family 72. **MENISPERMACEAE** DC. Prod., I, p. 85 (1824).

MENISPERMUM Tour., Acad. Reg., 237 (1705), also Dill., Gen., p. 150 (1719). Linn., Gen. p. 107 (1737), p. 158 (1754), Syst. (1735).

Menispermum canadens Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 34 (1753).

No. 2172 St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind., also 2167½. Found throughout the region.

Family 73. **LAURINEAE** Vent., Tabl. II, 247 (1799).

Lauraceae Lindley Nat. Syst., Ed. 2, p. 535.

SASSAFRAS Monardes (1580), also Castor Durante (1685) C. and J. Bauhin, Gerard, Ray, Muntigius, Plunkenett, Caesalpinus De Plantis, p. 418 (1583), *Sassafras* Trew, Herb. Blackw., 267, (1757). *Euosmus* Nuttall, Gen., p. 258 (1808).

Sassafras variifolium (Salisb) Kuntze Rev. Gen. Pl., p. 574 (1891).

Laurus variifolia Salis. Prod., p. 304 (1796), *Sassafras officinale* Nees and Eberm., Hand. Med. Pharm. Bot., II, p. 418 (1831). *Laurus Sassafras* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 371 (1753).

Sassafras albida var. **glauca** Nov. var.

Sassafras albida Nuttall, l. c. segregate.

Planta *Sassafras albidae* Nuttallii similis sed arbor magna cum foliis inferiore facie pervenosis et cum arbor maturus sit integris obtusis ovatis.

This plant is indeed so very different from the typical pubescent Red Sassafras that it seems a wonder to us that Nuttall's plant has not been recognized. The twigs at first but slightly pubescent become bluish white glaucous later without the slightest trace of pubescence. The real *Sassafras variifolium* is a plant whose twigs are permanently tawny or brown tomentulose. The leaves in older specimens are broad and two lobed. I have found our western white Sassafras as a large tree and typically without any lobed leaves when it has attained maturity. I have watched several trees for a number of years and have never seen a single lobed leaf on these, though in widely separated localities. Usually there are a few lobed leaves and these are the more numerous the younger the specimens. Our western plants are somewhat more treelike than those described by Nuttall and the leaves are thicker and more veiny, the twigs more angled and glaucous On these few characters it is perhaps sufficient to characterize a new variety as distinct from *S. albida.* Type No. 18000 from Rum Village south of South Bend, Ind. in the University Herbarium.

In studying the plants of the east in the field as also from specimens in our herbarium it would seem that there are several widely different varieties at least along the Atlantic Seaboard. I have not found typical *Sassafras variifolium* in our region.

Reported as *Sassafras variifolium* (?) from the counties are: Millers, Lake Co. (Deam) Pine, Ind. Higdon and Raddin, Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke) Laporte Co. (Deam) also Starke Co. (?) Specimens of the variety in our herbarium are No. 971, 2222, Notre Dame, Chain Lake, St. Joseph Co. No. 9442, Mineral Springs, Porter Co. Nos. 11057, 10272. No. 2004 Notre Dame, (Powers).

BENZOIN Boerhaave, Index Alter Plantar., II, p. 259 (1727), also Ludwig Def. Gen. Pl., (1737), Fabricius, Enum. Pl. Hort. Helmst., (1763), *Lindera* Thunberg Diss. III, p. (1783) not *Lindera* Adanson, (1763).

Benzoin aestivale (Linn.) Nees, Syst. Laur. p. 495 (1836).

Laurus Benzoin Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 370 (1753) *Lindera Benzoin* Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd., I, p. 324 (1857).

Porter, Starke Co. (Deam) Millers and Casella (Higdon and Raddin) Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 11458 Rum Village, South Bend, Ind. 9368 Notre Dame, Ind.

ORDER 26. RHOEDALES.

Bartling, Ord. Nat. Pl., p. 254 (1831) *Papaverales* Britton, Man. p. 437 (1901).

Family 74. **PAPAVERACEAE** B. Jussieu, Hort. Trian.
A. Jussieu, Gen' (1789).

PAPAVER Vergil, Georg. I, 212, IV, 131, 545, Aen, I, 78.

Also Columella X, 314, Pliny, XX, 76, *Mekon* of the Greeks, Homer, 306, . Nicander, Dioscorides, Theophrastus, Theocritus *Papaver* of all the pre-Linnaean authors without exception, *Papaver* Tour., Els. p. 203 (1694), I. R. H., 234, Linn., Syst. (1735), Gen. p. 150, (1737), p. 224 (1755).

Papavex cereale Vergil, Columella l. c.

Papaver erraticum Pliny, l. c. also Matthioli, Cordus, Gesner, Lenicer, Dodonaeus, Thalius, Castor Durante, Tabernaementanus, Fuchs, etc. *Papaver Rhoeas* Lobelius, Gerard, Dodonaeus (1557) Linnaeus Sp. Pl., p. 507 (1753) *Papaver erraticum* or *rubeum* Brunfels Herb. Viv. Ic., II, 28 (1532) *Mekon Rhoias* Theophrastus IX, 13.

The plant is found escaped from gardens though not found as commonly as a weed in fields as in Europe. Found in Berrien and St. Joseph Cos.

Papaver soporiferum Vergil, Aen., IV, 131.

Papaver sativum Pliny, XX, 13, Columella, XI, 3, *Papaver nigrum* Brunfels, *Papaver somniferum* Linn., Sp. Pl., p. 508 (1753), *Papaver album* Pliny, Tragus Dodonaeus. *Papaver candidum* Lobelius, Caesalpinus, *Papaver soporiferum* Matthioli, Dodonaeus, Tabernaemontanus.

The plant is not as commonly escaped as the preceding but I have found it in St. Joseph Co.

STYLOPHORUM Nuttall Gen., II, p. 7 (1818).

Stylophorum diphyllum (Michx.) Nutt. l. c.

Chelidonium diphyllum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am., I, 309 (1803), *Meconopsis diphylla* DC. Syst., II, p. 88 (1821).

Berry Lake, Pine Station, Millers (Higdon and Raddin). Nos. 500, 532, Rum Village, South Bend, Ind.

ECHTRUS Loureiro, Fl. Cochin Ch., p. 344 (1790).

Argemone Tour., Els. p. 204 (1694) I. R. H., p. 532 (1700). Also Linn., Syst. (1735) Gen. p. 150 (1737) p. 225 (1755) Hort.

Cliff., p. 209 (1737) not *Argemone* Tragus Lacuna, Lonicer, or of the older writers = species of *Papaver*.

Echtrus mexicanus (Teux).

Argemone mexicana Tour. l. c. Linn. Sp. Pl., p. 508 (1753), *Echtrus trivialis* Tour., l. c.

No. 11183 Webster's Station North of Notre Dame, in a field of clover.

BELHARNOSIA Sarracen ex Adanson Fam. p. 43 (1763).

Sanguinaria Dillenius Hort., Eltham., p. 252 (1732) Linn., Syst. (1735) Gen. p. 150 (1737), p. 223 (1755), not *Sanguinaria* Pliny and the pre-Linnaean writers, nor Tragus, etc. = *Panicum sanguinale* Linn. or some grass.

Belharnosia canadensis (Linn.).

Sanguinaria canadensis Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 505 (1753).

St. Joseph Co. (Rothert), Laporte Co. (Deam), Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke), Nos. 2005, 9424, 2008, Notre Dame, Ind. 7705 3 miles north of Notre Dame, 11176 Rum Village south of South Bend, Ind., 1435 Notre Dame (W. W. Johnson), Nos. 826 North Liberty, St. Joseph Co., 654 Notre Dame have the leaves and general characters of *B.* (*S.*) *mesochora* (Greene).

CHELIDONIUM Theophrastus tHist., VII, 14.

Theocritus Idyl. XIII, 40, Nicander Ther. 857. Dioscorides Mat. Med., II, 211. Pliny XXV, 50, also nearly all of the older writers. *Chelidonium* Tour. Els. p. 197 (1694). *Hirundinaria* Theodore Gaza, (1529) also Lobelius.

Chelidonium majus Ruellius, Diosc. p. 207 (1547), also Gerard (1596 and of most of the pre-Linnaeans! *Chelidonium vulgare* Clusius, *Hirundinaria major* Lobelius. *Chelidonium majus* Anguillara, Matthioli, Fuchs, Turner, Lacuna, Cordus, Gesner, Castor Durante, Caesalpinus, Lobelius, Thalius, Tabernaemontanus, Gerard, Dodonaeus, etc. also Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 505 (1753).

Found at St. Joseph, Mich. along the Pere Marquette R. R. No. 11030 along the St. Joseph River at Notre Dame on the high sandy bank in several places some distance apart.

Family 75. **FUMARIACEAE** DC. Syst., II, p. 105 (1821).

Subfamily Fumarieae.

CAPNORCHIS Boerhaave Index Alter Planter. I, p.309 (1727)

Bicuculla Adanson, Fam. II. App. p. 23 (1163), *Dielytra* Borckh. Roem., Arch. I, p. 46 (1797), *Dicentra* Bernh. Linnaea VIII, 468 (1833), *Cucullaria* Jussieu Act. Par. (1743).

Capnorchis canadensis (Goldie).

Corydalis canadensis Goldie Edinb. Phil. Jr. VI, 329 (1822) *Dielytra canadensis* DC. & Prod. I, p. 126 (1824), *Dicentra canadensis* Walp., Rep., I, p. 128 (1842), *Bicuculla canadensis* Millspaugh, Bull. W. Va. Agric. Exp. Sta., II, p. 327 (1892).

No. 7708 Notre Dame, Ind., (W. W. Johnson), 7702 Rum Village, South Bend, Ind. 9217½, Twin Springs, Mich. (Berrien Co.).

Capnorchis Cucullaria (Linn.)

Diclytra Cucullaria DC. Syst. Veg. II, 608 (1821), *Diclytra Cucullaria* Torrey Fl. N. Aim. I, p. 66 (1838), *Dicentra Cucullaria* Torrey, Fl. N. Y., I, p. 451 (1843), *Bicuculla Cucullaria* Mills. l. c.

Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke) Nos. 451, 2486, Rum Village, South Bend. 7700 2 miles north of Notre Dame.

Nos. 7702 and 7700 contain two specimens that look superficially somewhat like *C. canadensis* but a closer examination of them reveals the following. The spurs though short are not turned inwards to the pedical but divaricate and blunt. The sepals are short and of the same shape as those of *C. Cucullaria* though but about one-fourth as large whereas the shape of these of typical *C. canadensis* are lanceolate. The underground parts are like those of the former. The plant seems intermediate between the two typical plants and might possibly be a hybrid as those sometimes bloom at about the same time in our region, belated flowers of *C. Cucullaria* being almost coetaneous.

Subfamily, Corydalieae.

CORYDALIS Castor Durante (1585).

Capnoides Tour., Els., p. 335 (1695), I. R. H., p. 423 (1700) *Neckeria* Scepoli Introd. p. 313 (1777), *Corydalis* Vent., also Medicus Phil. Bot., p. 96 (1789), *Pseudo-fumaria* Rivinus. (1666) *Capnoides* Adans., Fam. Pl. p. 431 (1763).

Corydalis sempervirens Pers. Syn. II, p. 269 (1807).

Capnoides sempervirens Borek., Roem., Arch., I. p. 44 (1797). pt. I. *Corydalis glauca* Parsh Fl. Sept., p. 463 (1814) *Fumaria sempervirens* Linn., Sp. Pl. p. 700 (1753).

Lake Co. (Hill), Porter Co. (Cowles).

Corydalis flavula Raf., DC., Prod. I. p. 120 (1824).

Capnoides flavulum Kuntze Rev. Gen., p. 14 (1891).

Nos. 1916, 1838, 9222 Rum Village, south of South Bend, Ind.

(To be continued.)